

U.S. NOT EQUAL TO TRADE WAR, HUGHES SAYS

Attacks Wilson Opti- mism in Speech to Cheering Crowd

ANTI-DUMPING LAW JOKER BARED

Bodyguard of Candidate Knocks Man with Gun from Train

[From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.]

Rochester, N. Y., Oct. 27.—Charles E. Hughes replied to-night to the President's speech yesterday at Cincinnati, in which the President scoffed at the Republican warnings against European trade competition after the war as "silly imaginings." About 5,000 men and women, crowded into old Convention Hall, not only applauded Mr. Hughes's logic, but enjoyed the fun he had at Mr. Wilson's expense.

The Republican candidate recalled that in December, 1914, the President took no heed of "nervous and excited" persons who urged military preparedness, but some time later "exhorted the people of the United States with somewhat extravagant statements to have the preparedness which a little while before the war was said to be unnecessary."

"There was the suggestion in December, 1914," said Mr. Hughes, "that America was ready, but in truth America was not ready. It is now said with reference to the commercial rivalry that America is ready. I think, in truth, America is far from ready, and we shall not be ready until we have a clearer notion of what we may expect."

Attacks Anti-Dumping Clause

The anti-dumping clause, Mr. Hughes charged, "holds the palm for legislative phrasing." He called it one of the "marvels of recent legislation" and branded it not only as "farfetched," but "worse than useless."

"Defendant's counsel," said Mr. Hughes with a smile, "would love the words used in that statute. He doubted whether there ever would be a prosecution under the law."

These two features of his reply were the principal points in a speech which wound up a successful tour through the central western part of the state, always a Republican stronghold. Enthusiastic audiences greeted him at Utica, Auburn—the home of William H. Seward—at Geneva and at Rochester.

Everybody on the special train except Mr. Hughes himself had a special story to tell after the speech. One of the Secret Service men, saw a middle-aged fellow trying to climb on the observation platform of the private car with a weapon. Brierton asked no questions; simply grabbed the weapon and knocked the man off the train. The weapon proved to be an old flint lock, nameless rifle, marked "Springfield 1859," and it had not been loaded for fear presumably since the Civil War.

"The Most Honest Governor"

The crowd here cheered Mr. Hughes for four minutes.

While Mayor Hiram H. Edgerton was introducing him, a lusty voice in the balcony shouted out, "He's the most honest Governor this state ever had." And not content with that, when the applause died away, added, "Yes, sir, absolutely."

Mr. Hughes declared, again for unflinching protection to American rights. "We do not elect Presidents," he said, "to dispense with American rights. We propose that where the American flag flutters the citizen who is lawfully protesting his calling may feel that that flag is to him a symbol of the full protection to which he is entitled."

"The way to have a lasting peace," he said, "is to stand erect in your American manhood, to stand before the world with the thorough and indomitable spirit of 1776 and 1861, asking for what is just and seeking only to protect the rights to which we are entitled."

"The cornerstone of a policy of peace," he added, a few minutes later while discussing Mexico, "is not to meddle with things that do not concern the United States."

Of the "war prosperity," which Mr. Wilson declared would be permanent, he said:

"This is no time to bend the high duties of executive responsibility to any consideration of mere politics or partisan expediency or vote-getting."

Refutes Wilson Optimism

In direct refutation of President Wilson's optimism about conditions after the war, Mr. Hughes read a long list of export figures showing that millions of exports since the war began have been about 20 per cent of the total exports. He also read a bulletin published by a leading European city referring to plans for turning war factories over to peace factories as soon as the time for munitions shall cease.

Mr. Hughes again referred to the recent statement of Secretary Baker concerning the fall of Topral-Sari and Tzopadina.

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Couple, Old and Nearly Blind, Would Go to Island Together

Livingston and Aged Wife Learn from Flushing Police Jail Will Be No Home to Lonely Pair Who Have Done No Wrong

They ventured into the Flushing police station yesterday like two frightened children, withered hands holding tight to each other—an old man burned out by eighty-five years of life and the wife that had been his for more than half a century.

They halted before the desk.

"We are very old," William Livingston piped in a voice that indured his statement. "And we are both nearly blind. We want to be sent to Blackwell's Island, please."

The woman slipped one hand through the crook of her husband's arm, the other stroked the shiny sleeve of his coat timidly. Before the astonished lieutenant could think of a reply, William Livingston set forth his terms of surrender to an existence which is cruel to childless couples of fourscore.

"Want to Go Together."

"We'll go to jail eager and willing," the old voice continued. "But—here he laid his hand upon his wife's and paused for a moment—"we want to go together. You see," he explained gently, "we've been together so long I don't think we could stand it if we were separated now."

"Have you no relatives?" the lieutenant asked.

"None," Livingston answered. "And no money or home."

FRENCH LINER CHICAGO, AFIRE, REACHES AZORES

Desperate Efforts Being Made to Put Out Flames

London, Oct. 27.—The French Line steamer Chicago dropped anchor in the harbor of Fayal, Azores Island, to-night with a smoldering fire eating into her hold. Lloyds announces. Desperate efforts are being made to extinguish the flames before the vessel is destroyed, the message adds.

An earlier dispatch reported the Chicago afire and heading at full speed for the Azores.

The Chicago sailed from Bordeaux for New York on October 22, with 233 passengers and 2,045 tons of general cargo.

Among the passengers were the Count V. D'Arnot de Saint Saud, French Minister to the Dominican Republic; Mrs. E. A. Brickell, Miss E. C. Casperini, Miss Catherine Kiger, Jean Lemoine, Mrs. E. Rampon and Jules P. Wursch.

The Chicago is of 11,127 tons, in command of Captain Mace. With the Rochambeau and Lafayette, of the same line, she has done an important volume of business between the United States and France since the war began. She was built in 1908.

EVEN MONEY WILSON BETS PROVE FICTITIOUS

Broker Tries to Place \$1,000 at 10 to 9, Fails

A member of one of the most prominent Stock Exchange firms is authority for the statement that the even money being quoted on Wilson is largely fictitious. He cited an incident yesterday to prove the truth of his remark.

"I know of a brokerage firm," he said, "that tried to place \$1,000 on Mr. Hughes at 10 to 9. These odds were being quoted, and it was thought the bet had been placed at these figures. Later investigation showed, however, that the Wilson supporters had withdrawn their offer. The firm then inquired on the curb if the bet could be placed at 10 to 9. The answer came back: 'The best we can do for you is 10 to 6.' This was refused, but the bet was finally placed at 10 to 8."

MRS. ASCHE WINS WAY TO BUY NEEDED SHOES

Husband Must Continue to Pay Her \$250 a Month

Mrs. Asta Asche, who lives at the Hotel Manhattan, will no longer have an excuse for being without shoes or proper clothing. Her plea that she had no funds to meet a growing hotel bill or to buy some much-needed shoes and clothes was heeded by Justice Pendleton yesterday when he denied the motion of her husband, Herman T. Asche, to vacate a \$250 a month alimony order.

Asche has decided he wants his marriage annulled because of the knowledge that came to him, as he says, that his wife married him only for his money, while she loved another man. This, he alleges, he got from a novelette by his wife entitled "Justice," which Asche says is a story of his own marital experience.

Justice Pendleton told Mrs. Asche she would have to proceed at once with the trial of her separation suit or her husband could renew his motion.

AUTO HURDLES HEDGE, BURNS ON THIRD RAIL

Amateur Chauffeur's Car Climbs Bank—Woman Hurt

Proud in the possession of a brand new, shiny automobile, Charles Myers, of Jamaica, started out last night to display his prowess as a chauffeur. Mrs. Henry Stegerson and Mrs. Henry Nichols, who sat as his guests in the tonneau.

Myers turned down a street which he thought crossed the Long Island Railroad tracks. The road didn't. It ended in a hedge, which Myers's car hurdled and then climbed the railway embankment. Then it perched on the third rail and started to burn. Mrs. Nichols was thrown out of the machine, and its other occupants got out with scarcely less precipitancy.

TWO MILLIONS TO BE USED IN WILSON FIGHT

Democrats Find Cam- paign Dignity Will Cost High

Democracy's "dignified campaign" promises to be far more expensive than the ordinary speechmaking variety of any previous aspirant to that office. The high cost of dignity was revealed yesterday in the preliminary report of contributions to the Democratic campaign, which up to Thursday night had reached \$1,006,283.

Since the finance committee of the campaign organization has two more weeks for active work and Henry Ford has embarked upon a programme of expenditure that is expected to demand an outlay of \$500,000, it is estimated that the total cost of the national campaign will amount to considerably more than \$2,000,000. A second report, which must be filed at Washington within six days, will record further collections by the Democratic National Committee, but will not contain the Ford expenditures, which will not be made by that organization.

ROFRANO SAYS HE WAS IN NO MURDER PLOT

Never Saw Slayer Ac- cuser Until Trial, He Insists

Michael A. Rofrano, who resigned as Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner while under suspicion in connection with the murder of Michael Gaimari and disappeared for eight months after his indictment, told the witness stand yesterday in his fight to escape the electric chair.

Rofrano, son of a poor Sicilian, who came to New York when he was a baby and worked his way up from a newsboy and water boy in the Pennsylvania mines to a place in the official family of Mayor Mitchell, was quite pale at first, but in a few minutes recovered from his nervousness. With a frank earnestness that compelled the undivided attention of Justice Weeks, the jury and the entire courtroom, the accused man told of his life, from poverty to a commanding financial and social position in the Italian colony of the lower East Side.

Led by the questions of Martin W. Littleton, his counsel, Rofrano described political conditions in the old 24 Assembly District from the time he fought to break Paddy Dwyer's leadership up to his quarrel with Foley in 1912. He described the formation of the Home Rule Democratic Club, in opposition to Foley's Downtown Tammany Club, and of his fight to elect the fusion ticket in 1913. The witness declared that he was friendly with Gaimari and bore no grudge against him. In their own election district, the 7th, Rofrano said, the fusionists in 1913 defeated Foley, 210 to 181. In 1914 the district was quiet, and on March 8, 1915, when Gaimari was shot, Rofrano said political feeling was at a low ebb.

BEUTINGER JURY IS OUT ALL NIGHT

Gets Case in Afternoon— Lawyer Says Wife Shot in Defence

From 3:02 yesterday afternoon until after 11 o'clock last night the jury which is to decide the fate of Mrs. Margaret C. Beutinger, on trial in Newark for shooting and killing her husband, debated the case. At that time Judge Martin, informed by telephone that no decision had been reached, came to the courtroom from his club. He then ordered the jury locked up for the night, announcing that if a verdict were agreed upon it would not be read until court convened this morning.

Mrs. Beutinger's five children, wearied as night wore on by tedious court arguments and convinced at last that their mother's promise that she would be home to supper would not be fulfilled, dropped off to sleep—except the oldest girl, Margaret. As the children were being placed in the automobile Margaret protested at leaving. She said she didn't want to go, as a little supper had been "all fixed up for mamma."

Robert H. McCarter, counsel for the defence, in his summing up, reviewed the entire married life of the couple to show that, driven to desperation, Mrs. Beutinger had shot to protect her life.

Her husband, "a big masterful, handsome man, weighing more than 250 pounds," had acted the despot and the bully from the day of their marriage in 1908, he said, until the night before he met his death, when he twisted the legs of his little daughter's doll, while she wept into her napkin at the supper table.

Mrs. Beutinger, married when she was eighteen, had suffered martyrdom under the alcoholic brutalities of her husband, who, she declared, was "the physical counterpart of Jack Johnson, but, unlike Johnson, in being willing to fight only women and children."

Prosecutor Newman asserted that when her husband entered Mrs. Beutinger's room on the fatal morning she could have escaped. Instead she fired the revolver, which she had purchased only twenty-four hours before. The recent date of the purchase tended to show premeditation, Mr. Newman argued. He pointed out that the Beutingers had been shown the evidence of the bullet which was fired from the revolver and that Beutinger probably was either seated or lying down when he was killed.

Julia Ann Casco, one of the few witnesses yesterday, was greeted with rapturous kisses thrown by the small Beutingers from their seat in the courtroom. She had been a servant in the Beutinger household in 1915, and testified that Beutinger had tried to throw her down a flight of stairs when he learned that she had told his wife of advances he had made to Julia. She was fourteen years old at the time.

Two years after his marriage Beutinger had threatened to take his wife's life if she continued to talk of leaving him, John H. De Baus testified. He was a passenger on the boat they took to the Philippines, and said Beutinger tried to persuade him to sign a statement that he had seen a man in Mrs. Beutinger's stateroom.

"I wonder why they are so long," Mrs. Beutinger kept asking, according to Miss Florence Bell, a court attendant. "I am sure they will acquit me. Please tell the reporters my husband left me no fortune—only bad debts."

The general opinion expressed as the curious crowd filed out of the building for the night was that there would be a disagreement.

CONSCRIPTION LIKELY TO WIN IN AUSTRALIA

Opponents In Government Re- sign, Report Says

London, Oct. 27.—A dispatch from Melbourne says that M. Higgs, Minister of the Treasury of the Commonwealth, A. Gardiner, vice-president of the Executive Council, and A. J. Russell, Assistant Minister of Marine, have resigned. It is understood that they are opposed to conscription.

Official reports from all the states forecast a victory for conscription in the referendum Saturday.

THE CITY'S STOMACH

A modern solution for the eternal problem of the city's stomach might be despaired of but for the timely appearance of a new farm animal that lives on kerosene and moves on caterpillar wheels.

You'll find it described on Garet Garret's Business Man's Financial Pages in to-morrow's Sunday Tribune. The story is typical of the unusual and helpful articles constantly appearing on these pages. They are worth any man's while if the conditions back of business mean anything to him.

You can read it at your leisure to-morrow—that is, if you say "I want my Sunday Tribune" to your news-dealer to-day. Tribunes leave the news-stands early these days.

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The Sunday Tribune

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4 Destroyers Lost in Channel Battle

German Torpedo Fleet Raids British Trans- port Route and Is Driven Off—Sank 14 Ships, Got Home Safe, Berlin Asserts

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, Oct. 27.—"The Day," long the toast of the followers of von Tirpitz, twinkled on the horizon to-day, but failed to dawn.

During the night ten torpedo boat destroyers of the Kaiser's fleet mobilized at Zeebrugge under the shadows of the huge Krupp guns that bristle along the Belgian coast. Through the Straits of Dover they dashed and into the English Channel, hitherto the hunting ground only of adventurous U-boats. Their mission was to sink some of the transports that carry Britain's troops to the battlefields in France.

Germans Driven Off

One transport, carrying no troops, was sent to the bottom. Then the British destroyers engaged the invading squadron. In the spirited combat that followed two German warships were sunk, according to the British statement, a British vessel was disabled by a torpedo and run aground and another British destroyer is missing and probably lost. The Kaiser's squadron then was driven off.

The German statement received here late to-night asserts that at least eleven British outpost steamers and two or three destroyers were sent down between Folkestone and Boulogne and that the German squadron suffered no loss.

This raid, it seems, was Germany's reply to the French victory at Verdun, combined with the relentless British pressure on the Somme. It has been expected for a long time, and was the first effort to attack the British transport service. But despite the determination with which it was carried out it failed in all it sought to accomplish.

No troops were lost on the transport and the crew of the destroyer sunk were saved. The only loss of life the British suffered was on the missing destroyer, and of her crew nine have been saved.

Navy Keeps Channel Safe

In view of the attempt to-day, it is worth recalling that the British have not lost a single life since the war began in transporting troops across the Channel to France. Large numbers of men have been carried across for Haig's armies, but all have arrived safely.

And the failure of the German effort is a tribute to the watchfulness of the British navy during the foggy nights, the cycle of which has now begun. J. L. Garvin asked recently whether Britain was ready to throw back such a German attack. The answer was given to-day and has been welcomed joyfully.

The British Admiralty announcement follows:

"During last night the enemy attempted a raid with ten destroyers on our 'cross-Channel transport service. The attempt failed. One empty transport, the Queen, was sunk. The whole of her crew was saved. Two of the

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BAKER ACCUSED MEXICANS ONLY

Americans Not Concerned in His Plot Yarn, He Admits

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Oct. 27.—Secretary Baker's sensational charge that a bandit attack on Pershing or a raid over the border would be made for political purposes became so nebulous to-day that it almost vanished into thin air.

All efforts to draw from Administration officials evidence supporting the Secretary's charges failed. Both Secretary Baker and Secretary Lansing said no more explicit information than was contained in the statement would be furnished.

Secretary Baker was closely questioned. He was asked particularly if he intended to implicate any American citizens in the alleged plot.

"Oh, dear, dear, no!" he answered. "It is unthinkable that such a suspicion should be raised against an American citizen. Secretary of State Lansing made that clear in his statement last night."

"But," Mr. Secretary, you were informed by The Tribune over the telephone last night that impartial persons had so construed it."

"Yes, and I was under the impression that no such construction could be placed on it."

Refuses to Answer Question

"Do you still think to-day that your statement did not leave the impression that Americans were involved?"

"I do not care to answer that question."

"Why did you not make it clear in your original statement, the only one you would make last night, that you did not mean Americans?"

"A man's choice of words is his choice," replied Mr. Baker. "I think the statement was clear enough."

Mr. Baker then said that, so far as he knew, no Mexicans were concerned in the matter. Some of the information was received, he said, only a few minutes before the statement was issued. He added that the information did not come from Americans or from persons in the United States.

Ambassador designate Arredondo said to-day that he had given no information of such nature to the State Department until to-day, when he told Secretary Lansing that two weeks ago the story of a projected attack was common gossip along the border. He had no information of a definite character, he said, further than that the Legation and Magistrate's office seemed to be involved in it. Since he crossed the border, two weeks ago, returning from Mexico, he has heard nothing concerning the reports.

Although Secretary Baker's statement said the information it was based on was "definite," no evidence could be obtained to support the assertion. Not a single official outside the Cabinet could be found to-day who had even a remote idea of the facts which Mr. Baker said to possess.

Further than this, reporters for The Tribune interviewed officials in the State, War and Justice departments who normally handle correspondence relating to such matters, and they declared positively that no such information had come through the regular channels, and that they did not take Mr. Baker's statement seriously.

An official of the Department of Justice was reached by telephone.

"What do you know about this Baker conspiracy?" he was asked.

"You mean the rise in the price of bread?"

"No, no; the charge that a bandit attack is being plotted on the border?"

"Oh, you see how much that is on our minds. We have heard nothing

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TEUTONS DRIVE 40 MILES PAST CERNAVODA

Mackensen Gives Foe No Rest; Falkenhayn Gains Five Miles

INVADERS SWEEP BEYOND PREDEAL

Bucharest Troops Seize Transylvanian City in Counter Offensive

London, Oct. 27.—The Russo-Rumanian army in the Dobruja is still in flight before Mackensen. Though the invading forces apparently have made no effort as yet to throw troops across the Danube at Cernavoda, they are continuing the northward pursuit without pause.

The Rumanians and Russians have been driven north of Hirsova and Casapchoi, positions on the Danube and Black Sea coast, respectively, forty miles north of the Constantza-Cernavoda railroad. That the enemy is in hot pursuit is indicated by the fact that Mackensen's advanced columns are already in Hirsova.

The capture of Hirsova gives to the Teutonic allies the advantage of having little marshy ground to traverse should they attempt to make a crossing of the river here into old Rumania, as the low lying ground virtually disappears for some distance around Hirsova.

Falkenhayn Menacing

Meanwhile, on the Transylvanian front, the situation is steadily assuming a more threatening aspect for King Ferdinand's troops. Although Falkenhayn's forces have been held in check, and even thrust back at some places, in several vital sectors they are smashing ahead relentlessly.

On the western frontier of Moldavia the Rumanians have rallied and turned back the foe; in the passes of Southern Transylvania the Teutons appear to be holding the upper hand and extending long tentacles into the enemy's country that seriously menace the key points of Western Rumania.

In the Trotus and Otuz valleys the Rumanians captured to-day the village of Balan and the Piatraotul heights, nine miles from Okna. In the Uzul Valley the Rumanians also pushed forward.

In the valley of the Jiu the Rumanians have withdrawn to the southern exit of the Vulcan Pass. South of Kronstadt they have also been compelled to fall back. Here the Teutons have now reached Azugel, five miles south of Predal and well inside the Rumanian border. South of Torsburg Pass the Germans claim progress in the direction of Campulung.

French Send 120 Aerob

On the extreme northern tip of the front, to the south of Dorna Vatra, the Austro-German troops broke through and seized a dominating position near Charu Dornel.

One hundred and twenty-eight French aeroplanes have arrived in Rumania for reconnaissance work on the Transylvania and Dobruja fronts, according to a dispatch from Bucharest. Four English aeroplanes arrived at the Rumanian capital yesterday from Imbros, an island of the Grecian Archipelago.

Flying from the island of Imbros across Central Bulgaria to Bucharest in a straight line, the English machines travelled about 300 miles.

Mackensen Saw Heavy Guns Smash Foe's Lines

Berlin, Oct. 27 (by wireless to Sayville, N. Y.).—Reviewing the military operations of the forces of the Central Powers and their allies in Dobruja, which resulted in the capture of the Black Sea port of Constantza and the railroad terminus of Cernavoda, on the Danube, the military critic of the Overseas News Agency writes:

"The conquest of Constantza, the largest Rumanian seaport, and of the Danube bridgehead, Cernavoda, brings the Dobruja engagement of October 19 to October 23 to a glorious end, and the result is a decisive blow to the Rumanian campaign."

"The victorious advance of our troops came at the end of September to a standstill before Topral-Sari, Tzopadina and Rasova. It was necessary, therefore, to rearrange the positions of our artillery and to organize the reserves, and this caused long delay because of the peculiar nature of the Dobruja war theatre. Topral-Sari and Tzopadina were constructed like fortresses."

"When the Teutonic Allies attacked, Field Marshal von Mackensen, with his staff, observed from Height 90 the retreat of the hostile masses as they streamed backward, and under the influence of our most efficient artillery fire at many places their retirement was turned into a mad flight. After the fall of Topral-Sari and Tzopadina

62 BILLIONS THE COST OF GREAT WAR

So German Minister Says as the Reichstag Passes Credit

London, Oct. 27.—The Reichstag has passed three readings, according to a Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam.

Count von Roeder, Imperial Treasurer, the dispatch adds, in moving the credit of \$5,000,000,000, estimated that the total expenditure of all the belligerents had been \$25,000,000,000, exclusive of goods destroyed, of which one-third falls to the share of Germany and her allies.

The monthly German expenditure, Count von Roeder stated, had reached \$47,000,000, owing to the extension of the fronts into Transylvania and Dobruja.

MORAL: DON'T SPLURGE IF YOU'RE SUSPECTED

Walder, Arrested and Freed in \$12,000 Brooch Case, Taken Again

During a strike which hampered work in Nathan Greenberg's jeweller's shop, at 630 Fifth Avenue, a \$12,000 diamond brooch was given to Harry Walder, one of the employees, to take home and repair. On April 8 the E. M. Gattie Company, which had sent the brooch to Greenberg for repairs, demanded its return.

Walder asserted he had given it back to his employer. Greenberg denied it and Walder was arrested. He was discharged for lack of evidence.

Soon afterward he and his brother set up an independent jewelry business at 771 Sixth Avenue. Detective Price bought some diamonds at Walder's shop which, he says, were identified as having been in the \$12,000 brooch. So yesterday Walder was arrested again, this time on an indictment.